

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Issued and Adopted by the Territorial Convention in Session at Salt Lake, Saturday, September 10, 1894.

We, the democratic party, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm our adherence to the principles of justice and free government which the democratic party was organized to establish and preserve, and which have been embodied in the platform adopted by the democracy in their national conventions.

We believe in a strict construction of the constitution—the people's grant of power to the federal government—to the end that the rights of the respective states may be preserved, that local self-government may be secured, and that personal liberty may be exercised to the fullest extent consistent with the public safety.

We believe in wise economy in public expenditures; that officials should be held to a strict accountability for their acts; that the employment of the taxing power in any form by which the few are enabled to impoverish the many, by which trade is destroyed or obstructed, by which trusts are created and fostered and monopolies sustained, is a wicked perversion of the powers designed for the common good.

We believe in commercial and industrial freedom and resent all attempts to prevent its exercise, in the promotion of education by the state; in the full development of our national resources; in the encouragement and advancement of home industries; in the protection of labor from the encroachments of capital, and in equal rights to all, special privileges to none.

We demand the passage of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at a ratio of 1 to 16, without waiting for the consent of any other nation; and that the government shall pay out silver so coined as a money of ultimate redemption the same as gold.

We commend the democratic congress and administration of the measures of reform which they have succeeded in effecting, by which hundreds of millions of dollars will be annually saved by American consumers and all classes of people will be benefited. In the arrangement of our duties we favor such adjustment as will operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between classes or sections. We contend that such duties as are laid on foreign imports should be levied for revenue only, as contemplated in the national constitution.

We emphatically disapprove of the course of those democrats who, by combining with the republicans, thwarted the expressed will of the people in reference to the tariff and prevented the restoration of silver to its right place as money.

We endorse the income tax provision of the tariff law, by which a more equitable distribution is made of the burdens of taxation, and wealth as well as want is required to contribute its share to the public expenses.

We endorse the acts of the democratic congress and administration: in abolishing the oppressive and anti-American federal election laws and thus securing freedom to citizens at the polls.

In so revising the pension lists that the frauds which have robbed the treasury of vast sums of money will be prevented in future, while no worthy pensioner will be deprived of the aid to which his services are entitled.

In restoring to a religious organization in Utah its personal property, which was confiscated under the provisions of law, with the prospect of the further restoration of the real estate also sequestered.

In the appointments which have been made of actual residents of the territory to public office, many of them native to the soil of Utah, a policy altogether different from that of republican administration.

In throwing open to settlement the Utah and Uncompahgre reservations, by which a vast area of tillable, grazing and mineral lands will be utilized by white labor and skill and be added to the wealth of Utah.

In passing an enabling act by which Utah may enter the union as a free and sovereign state, on an equal footing with the existing states. For this Utah owes a debt of gratitude to the democratic congress and administration. Its unparalleled success has demonstrated to the people of Utah that they made no mistake in sending him to the national legislature, where he was recognized as one of his associates and a man of mark and ability.

We denounce the republican party for its obstruction to those remedial measures demanded by the country to rescue trade, industry and business from the chaos into which they were drifting through republican legislation and misrule.

For attempting to foist the blame upon the democratic party for the effects of republican maladministration.

By the demonization of silver and the unconstitutional and partial system of class protection, the mass of the people have been impoverished, the agricultural and laboring classes oppressed, and the land disturbed by the riots of dissatisfied workmen, and the cries of the unemployed.

We point to the only republican legislature of Utah as a sample of the incompetency, partisanship and folly which that party would exhibit if placed in power in the new state.

In attempting to deprive the public schools of one-sixth of the revenue essential to their support; refused to grant necessary funds for the university, the agricultural college and other public institutions of an educational and reformatory character; tried to appropriate large sums of public money as bounties for favored private industries; did make expenditures for which no revenue was provided; drafted memorials to congress containing errors of fact and fallacies in principle; resorted to evasion of duty and political trickery which were disgusting to on-lookers and made the assembly a laughing stock to the public.

We appeal to the people of Utah to adhere to the principles of the party which has endured since the nation was founded, and to see to it that the coming state shall rest upon the broad foundation of those doctrines which the father of democracy promulgated.

We demand that the constitution of the new state shall be framed on a nonpartisan basis, shall provide for the equal protection of all law abiding citizens.

We demand that economy shall rule in all branches of the public service; that public money shall be expended only for public uses; and that no class of the community shall be specially favored by the state to the detriment of any other class.

We rejoice in the fact that it is through the labors of a democratic delegate that a democratic congress at its first regular session has given to Utah the freedom for which she so long appealed to republican administrations in vain, and that a democratic president signed the enabling act as soon as it was presented to him.

In view of the benefits conferred by the democratic party upon this territory and the utter absence of any benefit received from the republican party, and of the underlying principles of liberty and equal rights which democracy upholds, we are fully confident that the people of Utah, who are not forgetful or ungrateful, will so rally to the polls in November that the victory of 1892 will be repeated and Utah will enter the union crowned with glory as a free and democratic state.

The democrats of Utah are unequivocally in favor of woman suffrage, and the political rights and privileges of every class and age of men including eligibility to office, and we demand that such guarantees shall be provided in the constitution of the state of Utah as will secure to the women of Utah these inestimable rights.

And that in providing for the settlement and disposal of the public lands granted to the state of Utah, care should be taken to prevent speculation therein and to provide for small holdings; and that the arable portion thereof should be granted only to actual settlers upon, and cultivators of, the same.

We denounce as un-American any society or organization that is pledged to deprive any citizen of his right to vote or hold office on account of his religious beliefs or nationality.

Cable From Queen Lil.

Dear Gresham:—One more boon I crave.

I trust in your affection. 'Tis not to murder Dole, the Kna. Nor put down insurrection; 'Tis not my crown, but me to save.

I write in deep dejection. And so a package I must have. Of Park's Tea for my complexion.

Gresham's Answer to Queen Lil.

When I received your cablegram I thought I sure would faint.

For though I often use Park's Tea 'Tis not for your complexion.

I feared that you would think Wrong about our connection 'Till on her dresser I saw Park's Tea for her complexion.

Smoot Drug Company.

Notice to Tax Payers.

The following named persons are authorized to receive taxes in the districts set opposite their names up to Oct. 31st 1894:

James Straw, Springville and Mapleton

John Jones, Spanish Fork

Lorenzo Argyle, Lake Shore

J. W. Stewart, Benjamin

R. J. Nuttall, Salem

Samuel Worencroft, Payson

Ell Openshaw, Santaquin

John B. Johnson, Goshute

Sophia Snyder, Fairfield

L. B. Rodenback, Cedar Fort

W. H. Winn, Lehi

Henry Moyle, Alpine and Highland

James H. Clark, American Fork

S. L. Swenson, Pleasant Grove

LEVI OPENSHAW, Coll. Utah Co.

W. P. BAYES, of 2408, Jones street Omaha, Neb., says of Park's Cure: "My wife has been constitutionally wrecked for years. Tried everything, fruitlessly. My druggist's assistant, backed by his guarantee, induced me to try a bottle of Park's Sure Cure. The results are truly wonderful. Park's Sure Cure for the Liver and Kidneys is a positive specific for the disease of Women. Sold by Smoot Drug Company."

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES

Via the Union Pacific, for the Fair and Conference, October 2nd to 7th.

For above occasion the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets to Salt Lake City and return as follows:

From Rate.

Frisco.....\$7.50

Alford.....6.50

Smith's Range.....6.25

Black Rock.....6.00

Oasis.....4.75

Leimington.....4.00

Junab.....3.25

Nephi.....3.00

Mona.....2.50

Santaquin.....2.35

Payson.....2.35

Benjamin.....2.25

Spanish Fork.....2.25

Springville.....2.10

Pleasant Grove.....1.70

PUBLIC OPINION.

Governor Osborne of Wyoming On the Wool question.

Edited by Sam A. King.

To the Editor of the PUBLIC OPINION.

September 27th, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of September 24th, assailing for an expression of my reasons for favoring the wool schedule of the new tariff law, I cheerfully submit the following.

Protection does not protect. Wool has with the exception of two or three years, always been lower under a high tariff than when admitted free of duty.

If any wool grower doubts the truth of this assertion, I most respectfully ask him to compare the price of wool for five consecutive years, during a period of protection, with a like number of consecutive years during a period when wool has been admitted under a low tariff or free of duty, and he will find that the average price has been lower during the period of protection than when admitted free of duty or under a low tariff.

The enactment of a high protective tariff on wool was the work of a few political demagogues who conceived the idea that such a measure would attract the farmer's vote. They alleged that it would appreciate the price of wool, increase the number of sheep, and prevent the importation of foreign wool. If it has accomplished these results, it has been a success; if it has failed to accomplish any or all of them, it has been a failure; and upon this logical position all defenders of just tariff legislation should be willing to stand or fall.

There were few sheep west of the Missouri river when the first high protective tariff was levied on wool and none at all on the Rocky Mountain ranges, hence it cannot be claimed that this law contemplated the protection of our interests in the least. The average price of eastern fleece wool during fifteen years immediately preceding the passage of the 1890 tariff law was 51 cents per pound; the average price of the same grade of wool during the fifteen years immediately succeeding its passage was 48 cents; or a loss of three cents per pound during fifteen years of protection. The number of sheep in states east of the Missouri river in 1887 was thirty-seven millions; the number of sheep in the same state in 1892 had diminished to eighteen millions; or a loss of more than one-half during twenty-one years of protection. In Napoleon McKinley's state for instance, where sheep should have clustered around this mighty political demagogue, the number of sheep decreased more than two and one-half millions during twenty-one years of protection. A like loss was sustained in all of the eastern states within the borders of which wool growing was to receive such an unparalleled impetus as a result of protection, notwithstanding the population and consequent demand for wool in the same states increased twenty per cent. during the same time.

The proportion of foreign wool to that grown at home, consumed in the United States in 1867, was eleven and nine-tenths per cent.; the proportion of foreign wool to that grown at home, consumed in the United States in 1892 had increased to thirty per cent, or there was almost three hundred per cent more free Australian and other foreign wool consumed in the United States after a quarter of a century of protection than there was before.

Their so-called protection, then, has failed to accomplish all, or a single object promised for it; and has not only proved a dismal failure, as every wool grower in the land knows, if he will think and reason for himself, but it should be branded as an unpardonable piece of political trickery.

The statement made by most republican politicians, that wool can be grown cheaper in Australia than in the United States, is untruthful, as can be readily ascertained by studying the reports of the last republican consul of the United States to the various Australian colonies compiled by a republican statistician and recently published by a United States statistical bureau.

The average cost of producing wool in Australia and laying it down on the wharves for shipment is six pence, twelve cents per pound. During the last thirty-five years Australia has been visited by seven years of drought, which has killed millions of sheep and has weakened those surviving so that their fleeces were almost completely ruined. The cost of transporting wool from the ranges where the sheep are run and sheared, is fully as high or higher than the cost of transporting wool from Rocky Mountain ranges to the American market. It is clearly shown in the reports above referred to, that the Australian wool-grower is not a dangerous competitor to the American wool-grower.

The American people wear one-fifth of the wool grown in the world, and produce less than one eighth of it. Since our manufacturers have been unable to procure the requisite amount of fine Australian and other foreign wools, suitable for mixing with the wool we raise at home, at a price which would enable them to compete with the woolen manufacturers of England, France and Germany, we have been forced to permit these countries to practically supply the world with fine woolen goods, we ourselves purchasing not less than fifty millions of dollars worth from them each year.

Now that our manufacturers are in a position to procure the fine wools of Australia, at a price which will place them on an equal footing with foreign manufacturers, we will supply our own people with all the fine woolen goods they wear and will compete with foreign manufacturers in supplying the world,

thereby increasing the demand for the wool we raise at home, which can be mixed with foreign wool in the manufacture of fine goods, and at the same time increase the demand for, and consequently raise the wages of the operatives employed in our woolen mills.

No country can boast of better sheep than those raised on the Wyoming and Utah ranges, but unfortunately the wool grown in Australia possesses peculiar properties which our wool does not possess, and since it is impossible for us to import Australian climate, Australian soil and Australian grasses, we are obliged to import their wool, if we want to manufacture the finer grades of woolen goods.

Their wool does not come into competition with territorial wool, being of a different grade and texture, on the contrary every pound of Australian wool brought to this country, creates a market for at least two pounds of our grade of wool, which can be mixed with it in the manufacture of fine woolen goods.

That our unexcelled water power, our skilled and ingenious workmen and our enterprising and progressive capitalists now that the requisite amount of raw material can be obtained at a proper price, will enable us to enter the field in successful competition with the whole world, in supplying the whole world with woolen goods, there can be no reasonable doubt.

Yours Respectfully

JOHN E. OSBORNE.

What Do You Take Medicine For?

Because you are sick, and want to get well, of course.

Remember, that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do so with perseverance equaling or approaching the tenacity with which your complaint has clung about you, takes time and care to eradicate old and deep-seated maladies, particularly when they have been so long hidden in the system that they have become chronic. Remember that all permanent and positive cures are brought about with reasonable moderation. Hood's Sarsaparilla attacks disease vigorously and never leaves the field until it has conquered.

Couldn't "Do" John.

He was a busted sport, with very much soiled linen, and when he found his laundry check issued by the only Chinese laundry in Carondelet he thought he was fixed. He took it to John's washhouse and demanded the clothes it called for. The washerman took the ticket behind a screen, where he had a long consultation with the other Chinaman. After a time he came out and asked:

"Shirt?"

"Yes."

"Collar?"

"Yes."

"Handkerchief?"

"Yes."

"Socks?"

"Yes."

Here John's patience vanished, and throwing open the door he yelled:

"All one big lie!"—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

WAS & THURAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The coldest day ever known in England was Dec. 25, 1796, when the mercury stood 16 degrees below zero in a Fahrenheit thermometer. We would call that fine winter weather in America.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claims for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Buchen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at Smoot Drug Co.

Provo Mail Service.

MAIL TRAINS LEAVE.

U. P.—Going South.....9:20 a. m.

R. G. W.—Going East.....9:20 a. m.

R. G. W.—Going West.....11:55 a. m.

U. P.—Going North.....4:32 p. m.

Salt Lake and Salina East 3:55 p. m.

Salt Lake and Salina West 4:15 p. m.

MAIL TRAINS ARRIVE.

U. P.—From Salt Lake.....9:20 a. m.

R. G. W.—From the West.....9:20 a. m.

R. G. W.—From the East.....11:55 a. m.

Salt Lake and Salina West 3:55 p. m.

Salt Lake and Salina East 4:15 p. m.

U. P. Mail from South.....4:32 p. m.

OFFICE HOURS.

The general delivery, stamp and registry windows open at 8 a. m., and close at 5:30 p. m.

The money order window opens at 9 a. m., and closes at 4 p. m.

On Sundays and legal holidays the general delivery and stamp windows are open from 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Mail pouches close thirty minutes before the arrival of trains.

MRS. W. J. FAHAY of Le Roy, N. Y., says: "I have tried fifty cough Cures. Cough Syrup is the only one that has cured me. I know it is the best cough remedy." Sold by Smoot Drug Company.

Notice.

The Utah Bee Keeper's association will hold their semi-annual convention on October 4th, at Salt Lake City, in the Utah Exposition building, commencing at 10 a. m., and 2 p. m. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

JNO. C. SWANER, Secretary.

Farmers Attention.

Money loaned on irrigated farms at 10 per cent. per annum. Write or apply personally to

SAMUEL CORNARY, Spanish Fork, Utah.

What the Resuscitator Can Do.

To Whom It May Concern:

PROVO CITY, UTAH, AUG. 27, 1894.

I write this testimonial of my appreciation of the preciousness of Baumbach's Resuscitator used by Fred Baile for the benefit of people who may be affected as I was.

For over two months I suffered from blood-poison from a wound in the hand and after the treatment of doctors had failed entirely to relieve me, I was treated by Mr. Baile, and after treatment of two days was able to use my hand, and all the pain had left, and in the course of two weeks was enabled to resume my work.

I therefore heartily recommend the same treatment to any one who may be suffering in this way, as the best and cheapest cure for blood poisoning I have ever seen.

During the spring of 1894 I felt weak and stiff from malaria, for some three months, suffering also from a severe headache that lasted day and night for over two weeks, after several applications of the resuscitator I felt like a new man, and ever since enjoyed good health, all from a few applications of the resuscitator and some Utah herbs gathered by Mr. Baile.

Respectfully,

CHAS. F. BARRETT

COURT UNION 8130.

Meetings held each Thursday at 7:30 p. m. at the hall at 8 p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

A. A. NOON, D. H. C. R.

A. McCURTAIN, C. Ranger.

THOS. H. DRYCE, Financial Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STAR

Meat Market.

In Boshard & Saxey Building, opposite Post Office.

Choice Meats in Their Season.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

DELIVERY PROMPT.

Best of Treatment Guaranteed.

CHEEVER BROS., J. E. CHEEVER, Props.

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"The PAINTER"

SPECIALTIES

Sign Writing.

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Shop one half block north of County Court house.

P. O. Box, 283. Provo.

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Free delivery to all parts of the city.

Lowest Possible Charges Made.

Cash Paid for Wheat.

RAMBLER BICYCLES,

With G and J Tires

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LAWN TENNIS,

CRICKET SUPPLIES.

CHOCQUET SETS,

FISHING TACKLE,

HAMMOCKS,

TENTS, GUNS.

AMMUNITION,

SPORTING GOODS.

SEND TO—

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100 Main Street, Salt Lake City

2401 Washington Avenue, Ogden.